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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Europe 2000

(Special consultative status granted in 1999)

Europe 2000 is an independent, non-political and non-profit organization registered in Belgium by royal decree in 1989.

Europe 2000 is a leading pan-European forum seeking to improve, enhance and preserve the quality of life in Europe in the twenty-first century. It seeks to protect and preserve a Europe of values based on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law. Public order, fundamental human rights and prosperity are all being increasingly threatened by various forms of serious and organized criminal activities within both established and emerging democracies. Europe 2000 brings together experts from across Europe, including lawyers, academics, industrialists, businessmen, diplomats, military and naval personnel and law enforcement specialists, all committed to focus on and fight these major threats to the future peaceful development of Europe.

Europe 2000 has established and continues to develop high-level contacts and cooperation within governments of the European Union (EU) and, increasingly, with Central and Eastern European countries. It has made a valuable contribution in this respect by drawing these countries closer to the West, which has helped to remove the risk of a vacuum developing after the demise of communism.

Europe 2000 identified from the outset that these newly emerging democratic countries required effective judicial processes, law enforcement and fiscal controls if they were to achieve stability and growth. Similarly, Europe 2000 has also acknowledged that in the absence of stability and environmental security, the opportunities for private sector investment are extremely limited.

It has been through its increasingly wide network of contacts within both the EU and government bodies of Central and Eastern European countries that Europe 2000 has stimulated the involvement and participation of eminent representatives from both the public and private sectors in its international conferences and meetings. This fusion of knowledge and expertise, brought to bear by leading academics, lawyers, businessmen, the media and law enforcement, guarantees a vital source of information, advice and know-how that should not be underestimated.

Europe 2000 has an international Presidium supported by an Executive Board. An Advisory Board complements their activities in the pursuit of the objectives of the organization, while also ensuring compliance with its general principles. All members of Europe 2000 volunteer their time as an indication of their total support for the ethos and vision of the organization. Members have formed their own country branches of Europe 2000. In May 1995, Europe 2000 was granted consultative status with the Council of Europe, and in July 1999, special consultative status was granted to the organization by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The organization has also obtained funding from and the support of the company Vivendi Environnement to the end of 2002.

The official representative of Europe 2000 to the United Nations in New York for the year 1999 visited the office of the Chief of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, on 6 and 7 September 1999. The next representative of Europe 2000 to the United

Nations in New York participated at the meeting of the NGO Section of the United Nations in October 2002.

Europe 2000 also has official representatives from Belgium, the Netherlands, Romania and Slovakia to the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna.

Europe 2000 is in regular contact with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The office of Europe 2000 in Brussels receives information about meetings organized by that office and one of our representatives attends on occasion. Very good contacts exist between the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and our representative, who is also in regular contact with the Director of the Centre for International Crime Prevention. Speakers from the United Nations are often invited to conferences of Europe 2000 related to safety issues. Resolutions adopted at the conferences of Europe 2000 are sent to the United Nations Office at Vienna, such as the one from the conference on women and children as victims of war, terrorism and crime held in Batumi, Georgia, in 1999.

Activities 1999-2002

In this three-year period, Europe 2000 organized the following events:

- Seminar on the counter-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Bucharest, 19 and 20 May 1999
- International conference on democratic and economic developments in the Black and Caspian Sea region and the threat to these developments by transborder crime and terrorism, Batumi, Georgia, 16-18 June 1999
- International Ministerial conference on the requirements for Central and Eastern European cooperation in countering transborder crime, Riga, 19-21 October 1999
- International conference on women and children as victims of war, terrorism and crime, Batumi, Georgia, 3-5 November 1999
- International seminar on crime and substance abuse among young people, Lyon, France, 16 March 2000
- Working Group at the civil society conference on the enlargement of the EU, Brussels, 23-25 November 2001
- International seminar on legal regulation of private security services, Senec, Slovakia, 21-23 April 2002
- International conference on freedom of information and the inviolability of private life, Riga, 31 May-2 June 2002
- International conference on new criminal threats to the security of the environment, Bucharest, 9-10 December 2002.

2. International Hotel and Restaurant Association

(Special consultative status granted in 1995)

The present report covers the work of IHRA in support of United Nations activities, specifically in relation to the impact of tourism on the physical, economic and social environments. In partnership with other United Nations agencies and representative associations, IHRA seeks to raise awareness of these issues through the development, publication and dissemination of industry-specific information and guidelines, awards, training materials and programmes. The Association is a non-profit organization and the only business organization exclusively devoted to defending, promoting and informing the hotel and restaurant industry throughout the world. It is a global network of national hotel and restaurant associations, national and international hotel chains, industry supporters and educational centres.

Participation in Council and other United Nations meetings

In 1999, at the request of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, IHRA coordinated the business and industry input to the multi-stakeholder dialogue preceding the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. IHRA canvassed industry opinion and submitted a background paper to the debate. IHRA participated in both the intersessional meeting held in February and in the seventh session of the Commission, coordinating and leading a 20-person delegation representing all major segments of the tourism industry in partnership with the World Travel and Tourism Council. The outcomes of the seventh session were widely disseminated to IHRA membership and the wider hospitality and tourism industry community.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Regular participation of IHRA in UNEP annual consultative meetings with industry associations; co-judging with UNEP of the IHRA Environmental Award; joint publication in 2001 of "Sowing the seeds of change", an environmental teaching resource kit, with UNEP and the International Association of Hotelschools.

In 2001, IHRA was invited by UNEP to prepare a tourism industry report summarizing progress and achievements in promoting the sustainable development agenda. This was done in partnership with the World Travel and Tourism Council, the International Federation of Tour Operators and the International Council for Cruise Lines. IHRA drafted the hospitality industry chapter and contributed actively to the report discussion, finalization and presentation in various forums; IHRA participated in February and April 2002 in the UNEP-facilitated multi-stakeholder working group meetings designed to assist the tour operator initiative in setting up sustainability reporting performance indicators. IHRA agreed to represent the hospitality industry as part of the tour operator supply chain.

Joint publication in 1999 with UNAIDS of *The Challenge of HIV/AIDS: A Guide for the Hospitality Industry*, reprinted in 2000 with support from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. This manual was made available via the IHRA web site and was distributed in southern Africa via an IHRA member, the Federated Hospitality Association of South Africa. IHRA was approached by WHO in 2002 to work on a number of areas, including food safety,

water sanitation, diet, nutrition and prevention of chronic diseases. Regular IHRA participation in the WHO meeting of interested parties began in October 2002.

IHRA is a long-standing affiliate member of the World Tourism Organization, and during the reporting period was one of the vice-presidents of the organization's Business Council. The Association's Chief Executive Officer also sits on the World Tourism Organization programme committee. IHRA participated in the drafting of the global code of ethics for tourism in 1999 by consolidating the views of its membership on the document. IHRA is a founding member and regular participant in the World Tourism Organization task force to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in tourism, comprising travel industry partners and the NGO End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking. After the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, IHRA regularly participated in the meetings of the World Tourism Organization Crisis/Recovery Committee. IHRA participated in November 2001 in the first consultation on the feasibility and drafting of an international food safety standard for the tourism sector. Throughout the reporting period, IHRA regularly participated in the meetings of the World Tourism Organization working group on liberalization to establish a tourism satellite account. This work, approved by the Statistical Commission in 2000, was presented at a World Tourism Organization world conference on the measurement of the economic impact of tourism held in Nice, France, in June 1999. The Association's President chaired one of the conference panel sessions, and its Vice-President and Director of Industry Affairs also participated. IHRA also provided industry input to the work of the World Tourism Organization on the revision and possible expansion of the current hotel and restaurant nomenclatures of the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification and Central Product Code. In 2001, IHRA and the World Tourism Organization embarked on a joint survey of hotel classification schemes throughout the world, with the Association looking at those run by the private sector (specifically via national hotel and restaurant associations) and the World Tourism Organization looking at those run by national tourism administrations. A status report was finalized and presented in April 2004.

IHRA participated in a World Trade Organization trade symposium on tourism services in Geneva, Switzerland, 22 and 23 February 2001, focusing on the specificity of tourism as an industry highly dependent on network services.

IHRA entered into a cooperation agreement to encourage hotel chains worldwide to participate in the UNESCO programme "Memories of the future" by attracting tourism to UNESCO cultural heritage sites via marketing campaigns. This agreement ran from 1997 to 2002.

IHRA organized a broad hotel industry consultation and submitted its comments on the draft report for a tripartite meeting on human resources development, employment and globalization in the hotel, catering and tourism sector, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 2 to 6 April 2001. IHRA coordinated the employer delegation at this meeting, attended by IHRA and the president of the Hotel Association of Canada.

IHRA has observer status at the World Intellectual Property Organization and regularly monitors its activities as they specifically relate to the work of collecting bodies.

Other activities

Since 1994, IHRA has been conducting research into the major forces that will drive industry change in the future, leading to a number of publications.

3. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis

(General consultative status granted in 1995)

The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) is a non-governmental research organization. It conducts interdisciplinary scientific studies on environmental, economic, technological and social issues in the context of human dimensions of global change. IIASA is located in Austria, near Vienna, and is sponsored by its national member organizations in Africa, Asia, Europe and North America.

IIASA research scholars study environmental, economic, technological and social developments. The research areas covered link a variety of natural and social science disciplines. The work is based on original state-of-the-art methodology and analytical approaches. The methods and tools generated are useful to both decision makers and the scientific community.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies or its specialized agencies

Population project

In 2001, IIASA, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and UNU started a joint initiative to prepare a comprehensive scientific assessment of the role of population in sustainable development strategies, with the aim of producing a science-based policy statement as input to the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

The global science panel comprised over 30 distinguished scientists from various disciplines and came under the joint patronage of Maurice Strong and Nafis Sadik. The panel was coordinated by IIASA scientists Wolfgang Lutz and Mahendra Shah, and received financial support from UNFPA, the Government of Austria and the MacArthur Foundation.

The IIASA IUSSP UNU global science panel report on population and environment was completed for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. A scientific assessment of the role of population in sustainable development entitled "Population in sustainable development: analyses, goals, actions, realities", was presented to delegates at the Summit in Johannesburg.

Transitions to new technologies project

IIASA participated in the preparation of a special report on emissions scenarios and of the third assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), both published in 2001. Nebojsa Nakicenovic was coordinating lead author of the World Energy Assessment, produced under the auspices of UNDP, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the World Energy Council. He was also coordinating lead author of the United Nations

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Dr. Nakicenovic was invited to give the third lecture in the series chaired by United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan. On that occasion, he spoke on the theme "Global energy scenarios, technological change and mitigation strategies" at the United Nations in New York on 3 December 2002. Dr. Nakicenovic has given presentations at the fifth through seventh meetings of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, during the meetings of its Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, and at various IPCC meetings. He has also made presentations at the Third World Academy of Sciences and at IAEA in Vienna.

Environmentally compatible energy strategies project

Project scientists collaborated with the Panel throughout this period, and contributed to the second assessment report published in 2001. Two scientists from the project presented a number of papers at the Third Conference on the theme "Sustainable future of the global system", United Nations University, Tokyo, 20-25 May 2000.

Modelling land use and land-cover changes project

The land use and land-cover changes project collaborated extensively with FAO throughout the reporting period. FAO, with the collaboration of IIASA, has developed a system that enables rational land-use planning on the basis of an inventory of land resources and evaluation of biophysical limitations and potentials. This is referred to as the agroecological zones methodology. FAO has issued a CD-ROM that contains information on soil, terrain and climatic conditions worldwide, which forms the basis for a global assessment of potential crop productivity. It contains numerous maps, tables, a report on the methodology and results and an executive summary report illustrating the main findings.

In 2002, the United Nations commissioned the IIASA land-use change project to prepare a report on climate change and agricultural vulnerability for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The sensitivity of agroecosystems to climate change was assessed within the socio-economic scenarios as defined by the IPCC special report on emissions. For this purpose, IIASA used a globally linked model of the world food system, which comprises a representation of all major economic sectors and views national agricultural systems as embedded in national economies, which in turn interact with each other at the international level.

The main results of the study include climate-change-induced environmental constraints to crop agriculture, shifts in potential agricultural land, changes in crop production patterns, and, in particular, changes in cereal production potential. Results of the integrated ecological-economic analysis of climate-change impacts on the world food system include quantification of prevalence of hunger, international agricultural trade and price, land use, production and consumption assessed for alternative future development pathways and different levels of climate change.

Process of international negotiations project

A memorandum of understanding was signed between IIASA and the United Nations University for Peace in Costa Rica in October 2001 to undertake joint research in conflict resolution.

4. Pag-aalay Ng Puso Foundation (Offering of the Heart Foundation)

(Special consultative status granted in 1999)

Aims and purposes

To assist the poor and underprivileged, enhance the physical and moral conditions of their lives, help them become economically secure, socially responsible and morally mature citizens of their communities in the Philippines; to undertake projects and programmes, particularly, though not exclusively, in the areas of education, nutrition, formation of moral and spiritual values, small-scale livelihood industries, housing and health in poor communities; to participate in conferences of the United Nations, the Council and its subsidiary bodies that are relevant to the advancement of the quality of life of the poor, sustainable development and peace through active non-violence; to promote membership in the Foundation in other countries by sharing experiences, seeking out sources of financial assistance, conducting outreach seminars in Japan on the legal rights of migrant workers, undertaking self-empowerment projects and promoting the active participation in nation-building of Filipinos abroad.

1999 to 2002

Progress in the Philippines and in Asia

The Foundation's capacity increased from 30 teachers for 180 children to 78 teachers for 300 children in day care; increased loan assistance from US$ 1,000 to US$ 4,000, extended to 50 families.

Participation in United Nations activities

The Foundation sent two representatives to New York from 22 to 26 May 2000 to attend the Millennium Forum in preparation for the United Nations Millennium Summit on 6 September 2000. In preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Foundation President participated in the Southern NGO Summit on Sustainable Development on 16 and 17 March 2002, in Algiers. The Foundation sent four delegates to the "Hague Appeal for Peace Conference", 11 to 15 May 1999. The Foundation sent a delegation of 18 young scholars and six senior staff to the Seoul International Conference of NGOs, 10 to 16 November 1999. The Conference offered opportunities for NGOs to seek new ways of developing peace, prosperity and equality in the twenty-first century and examining its 50-year partnership with the United Nations. The Conference was an enriching experience for young Foundation scholars from poor communities in the Philippines and provided an opportunity for them to travel, make new friends and share points of view and experiences on education, child abuse, health problems, break-up of families, experiences of war and the promise of the future.

5. SOS Kinderdorf International

(Special consultative status granted in 1995)

Aims and purposes

SOS-Kinderdorf International is the umbrella organization of more than 130 affiliated national associations on five continents. The affiliated associations take action for children as an independent, non-governmental, social development organization by providing the children entrusted to its care with a new and permanent home and a broad education, regardless of race, nationality or creed. Furthermore, the affiliated associations help to improve the quality of life in the surrounding communities through its support facilities, which offer educational, social and medical programmes. More than .5 million people benefit directly from these sustainable, culturally and locally rooted programmes. The organization believes that only a long-term commitment to children and communities in need can have a meaningful and sustainable impact.

In addition to these facilities, the organization runs very effective emergency relief programmes that offer immediate humanitarian aid even in the most remote crisis areas, thanks to the broad network of affiliated associations. These relief programmes cover the provision of medical services, food programmes, temporary shelter, distribution of aid packages and trauma treatment, all of which are aimed, first and foremost, at children, youths and their mothers. The organization works in countries and communities where it can contribute effectively to development while respecting diverse religions and cultures. Above all, the organization works in the spirit of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and works to promote these rights around the world.

Participation in major conferences and United Nations meetings

During the reporting period, the organization focused on making children's rights a priority on both the international and national levels through national associations, systematizing and highlighting the organization's expertise in the field gained over more than 50 years. In September 2001, the organization contributed a paper on supporting children in dealing with the impact of violence to the theme day organized by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. At the theme day in September 2002, the organization presented a contribution on private childcare services working with the state on quality standards and on implementing the rights of the child, drawing on fieldwork of affiliated associations in Pakistan and Venezuela.

The organization was also active in the preparatory process for the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children, 8-10 May 2002, and participated in three preparatory committees organized by UNICEF. Furthermore, representatives of affiliated associations attended several preparatory conferences on the regional and national levels. In addition, the organization contributed to the outcome document, "A world fit for children", through the child rights caucus and helped to prepare the children's forum preceding the special session.

The organization also participated in the UNESCO expert meeting on sexual abuse of children, child pornography and paedophilia on the Internet in Paris in January 1999. Representatives of affiliated associations regularly attended meetings

of the NGO Committee on UNICEF, the Vienna NGO Committees on the Family and on Development, the Conference of NGOs and annual Department of Public Information/NGO conferences in New York. The organization was actively involved in drafting various statements for submission to the Commission for Social Development.

Cooperation with other United Nations bodies and agencies

Both the organization and affiliated associations have worked with UNICEF, UNESCO, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNDP and other agencies on a regular basis. Many projects have been carried out jointly, in particular with UNICEF, on the local and national levels. UNICEF and the national affiliated association in Bolivia formed an alliance in 2001 in order to promote child rights at the local and national levels leading to the publication of a booklet outlining a proposed reform of the Constitution to include a new child and youth welfare law. In Guinea, a children's parliament was set up jointly by UNICEF and the national affiliated association. Other collaborative projects with UNICEF included vaccination campaigns in Angola, an emergency clinic in Somalia, child rights workshops in Venezuela, youth training in Jordan and research on childcare in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Pakistan.

In the field of emergency relief, the affiliated associations worked together with WFP, UNHCR and WHO. The affiliated associations initiated an emergency programme for Afghan refugees in Pakistan in cooperation with UNHCR, for example, while continuing a joint programme with UNDP providing mobile education and health services. With regard to education, UNESCO supported affiliated association programmes in Madagascar and Morocco. In addition, affiliated associations participated in the United Nations Decade for peace and non-violence for the children of the world (2001-2010) through the Peace Games 2001/2002 initiative and by signing the UNESCO Manifesto for a Culture of Peace. In 2000, the organization also contributed to the midterm review of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004).

Other activities

In June 1999, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan received the President of the organization on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. The same year, the organization was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by the Government of Austria, in recognition of its outstanding contributions to social peace in the world.

In 2002, the organization was awarded the Conrad N. Hilton Humanitarian Prize, presented each year to an organization making an extraordinary contribution towards alleviating human suffering.

6. Temple of Understanding

(Special consultative status granted since 1995)

The aim and purpose of the Temple of Understanding (TOU) is to promote worldwide interfaith dialogue and education to achieve understanding and harmony

among world religions and to work towards a spiritual United Nations. Founded in 1960 in response to article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights concerning freedom of thought, conscience and religion, TOU has provided input to United Nations conferences and workshops on the full meaning of this freedom. Through educational programmes, TOU offers the perspective of different religious traditions towards understanding pressing issues before the United Nations.

Participation in meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies

TOU participated in the following United Nations conferences:

- World Conference against Racism: TOU worked with the Human Rights Subcommittee throughout 2001, designed and implemented a roll call against racism, and a TOU board member attended the Conference and contributed to the final document.
- Fortieth session of the Commission for Social Development: TOU attended the NGO Committee on Ageing and sponsored a side event on empowering women to eradicate poverty.
- Forty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women: TOU sponsored a side event entitled "Healing the wounds of violence: international work with women and girls".
- General Assembly Special Session on Children: TOU co-sponsored a side event with the Office of Children in Armed Conflict.
- World Summit for Sustainable Development: TOU participated actively in the preparatory process at United Nations Headquarters and co-hosted a reception with the Permanent Representative of Tuvalu to the United Nations. In Geneva, a TOU representative participated in the preparatory process for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Two representatives from TOU attended the Conference in Johannesburg.
- Department of Public Information/NGO Conference on rebuilding societies emerging from conflict: TOU attended planning committee meetings, and the TOU main representative co-chaired the midday NGO workshops.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

TOU contributed to the drafting of an NGO statement and advocacy in collaboration with the Earth Values Caucus to prepare for the World Summit for Sustainable Development.

TOU contributed to the NGO statement in preparation for the World Conference against Racism in collaboration with the NGO Committee of the Conference.

TOU collaborated with UNICEF on the annual interfaith service of commitment to the work of the United Nations on the theme "Changing the world with children" on 13 September 2001; attended the Department of Public Information/NGO briefing on peace and the environment on 31 January 2002, and the Department of Public Information/NGO Briefing on preventing violence, promoting health on 30 January 2003. The TOU Geneva representative attended all meetings of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights.

Initiatives undertaken by TOU in support of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals

- 29 January 1999 and 31 January 2001, "Season for non-violence" event
- 19 February 1999, "Human rights/human responsibility" event
- A presentation by Patricia Cane, founder of Capacitar, addressed violence towards women and children. This was a side event attended by 100 participants in an ongoing session of the Commission on the Status of Women
- November 2001-February 2002, six monthly prayers for peace from different religious traditions
- 17 July 2002, Geneva, World forum of civil society panels, on the themes "Religion, spirituality and the environment" and "Intergenerational cooperation: backbone for our future"

7. United Nations Association of Russia

(General consultative status granted in 1999)

1999

In April, UNA-Russia and the Moscow State University for International Relations, together with UNDP, held an international seminar on the role of university ombudsmen, and organized the Moscow International Model United Nations. In May, a conference on human rights in the Russian Federation was held with the Commission on Human Rights. In June, at a meeting with United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan during his visit to the Russian Federation, it was agreed to continue bilateral cooperation with the World Federation of United Nations Associations. In September, UNA-Russia organized an event in observance of World Peace Day. In November, UNA-Russia organized a charity event at a detention centre for juvenile offenders in Moscow. In December, UNA-Russia hosted the Moscow School International Model United Nations.

2000

In March, UNA-Russia and UNA-USA sponsored an event in response to the designation by the General Assembly and UNESCO of the year 2000 as the Year of World Culture; and representatives of Russian NGOs with consultative status in the Council held a round table. In April, under the aegis of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, UNA-Russia held the annual Moscow International Students' Model United Nations, and a UNA-Russia delegation took part in the meeting of the thirty-sixth plenary assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations held in Calcutta, India. In May, a UNA-Russia delegation took part in the Millennium Forum in New York. In June, the leadership of UNA-Russia held a meeting with a delegation of the United Nations Association of Japan. In September, the UNHCR Regional Office in the Russian Federation, the International Law Chair of the Moscow State University for International Relations and UNA-Russia organized a lecture; UNA-Russia took part in an international seminar in Moscow on the theme "Partnership for development: retrospective and

perspectives" organized by UNDP, the municipal government, and the centre for cooperation between non-governmental and governmental organizations; junior representatives of UNA-Russia took part in the preparatory meeting for the general conference of the International Youth Movement for Support to the United Nations in Vienna; and a UNA-Russia delegation took part in the work of the one hundred seventy-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of United Nations Associations in Geneva, Switzerland. In October, UNA-Russia delegations visited China at the invitation of UNA-China, and took part in an international conference held in Copenhagen on the use of high readiness brigades in international military conflicts. In November, on World Children's Day, UNA-Russia organized a benefit concert in Moscow. In December, UNA-Russia, with the assistance of the United Nations Information Centre in Moscow and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, held the eleventh Moscow Youth Model United Nations, and UNA-Russia and UNESCO held a round table on children's rights in Russia in the twenty-first century to coincide with World Human Rights Day.

2001

In January, representatives of UNA-Russia took part in the sixteenth World Volunteer Conference in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. In March, UNA-Russia celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary. To mark this important event, the Minister for Foreign Affairs hosted a reception. In April, under the aegis of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, UNA-Russia held the annual Moscow International Student Model United Nations, and UNA-Russia and UNA-USA held the annual youth competition for the preparation of United Nations programme reports on health protection: the battle against infectious disease. In June, a UNA-Russia delegation participated in the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS. In July, an international symposium on the theme "The twenty-first century: a dialogue among civilizations and sustainable development", was held in Ulan-Ude, Republic Buryatia, Russian Federation, under the aegis of UNA-Russia. In October, UNA-Russia took part in the conference of NGOs in Moscow with consultative status in the Council. In November, UNA-Russia held a conference that summed up the results of the Association's activities for the previous four years and worked out plans for the future year. In December, UNA-Russia, with the assistance of the United Nations Information Centre in Moscow, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Moscow Education Committee, held the twelfth Moscow Youth Model United Nations.

2002

In January, under the aegis of UNA-Russia, the Youth Forum of United Nations Associations was held in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation. In February, UNA-Russia participated in a conference on the theme "Overcoming the distance between wealth and poverty in the world: view from Russia", which was held at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs within the framework of preparation for the International Conference on Financing for Development. In March, at the invitation of the United Nations Association of the Republic of Korea, a UNA-Russia delegation visited the Republic of Korea. In April, in advance of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, UNA-Russia and UNA-USA held an annual youth competition in preparation for the United Nations programme reports on the theme "How can the nations of the world work together multilaterally to successfully

address the problem of global warming?"; under the aegis of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, UNA-Russia held the annual Moscow International Students Model United Nations; and the UNA-Russia Deputy chairman met the Director of the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, who had arrived in Moscow especially to participate in the Model United Nations. In May, UNA-Russia participated in the all-Russian conference on the international programme of rehabilitation and protection of victims of war and terrorism.

In July, in cooperation with the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom, UNA-Russia drafted a resolution on the Middle East that was signed by the 10 representatives of the national United Nations Association; at the invitation of UNA-Russia, a UNA-China delegation visited Moscow and Saint Petersburg. In August, UNA-Russia held the Students Elbrussiada 2002, timed to coincide with the designation by the General Assembly of the year 2002 as the International Year of the Mountain. In September, UNA-Russia, with the cooperation of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, formulated a resolution on Iraq that was signed by the 10 representatives of the national United Nations Associations. In August and September, a UNA-Russia delegation participated in the World Summit on Sustainable Development. In September and October, UNA-Russia held the all-Russian action "For a healthy Russia" that visited 14 cities, including Moscow and Saint Petersburg. In October, an agreement on cooperation to create a Baikal model territory of sustainable development for the world between the government of the Buryat Republic, Russian Federation, and UNA-Russia was signed in Moscow; and UNA-Russia organized an exhibition featuring the works of the well-known Russian artist, traveller, ecologist and journalist, Vyacheslav Egorov, dedicated to the International Year of the Mountain. In November, UNA-Russia took part in a joint extraordinary session of the NGO Council on the themes "International cooperation, civil diplomacy, peacemaking movement" and "Civil society and democracy"; UNA-Russia participated in a session of the Civil Debates Club on the theme "The technology of national strengthening: whether Russian society, business and authorities are prepared to exist in an environment of harsh international competition"; and UNA-Russia hosted a charity event in Moscow in honour of International Children's Day. In December, UNA-Russia participated in a round-table meeting on national and international law in the sphere of rehabilitation and protection of the victims of war and terrorism, on the occasion of the twenty-third anniversary of the Soviet Army sending troops into Afghanistan; and UNA-Russia, with the assistance of the United Nations Information Centre in Moscow, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Moscow Education Committee, held the thirteenth Moscow Youth Model United Nations. In 2002, UNA-Russia published a children's encyclopaedia, *United Nations: The Opened World*.

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1. International Council on Social Welfare

(General consultative status granted in 1972)

The International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW) is a global non-governmental network, which serves as an umbrella organization for 82 local, national and international organizations striving to promote social welfare and social development and working towards the reduction of poverty and deprivation in the world. Most of the organizations that ICSW represents are the peak national umbrella bodies for non-governmental organizations working at the forefront in social welfare or social development. Other ICSW members are issue-based organizations, mostly in the global South, working directly with communities experiencing poverty or other forms of severe hardship. These two groups of members are organized in 10 regions throughout the world. Several major international non-governmental organizations with their own global programmes and networks are also our members.

ICSW operates as a global and regional forum for the exchange of information and ideas on social welfare and social development. We are also increasingly active and prominent in policy development and public advocacy, with policy makers and administrators at both the regional and global levels. During the period 2000-2003, ICSW prioritized a number of United Nations lead processes.

United Nations meetings and international conferences

After serving as a lead non-governmental organization in relation to the World Summit for Social Development, ICSW made a considerable contribution to its five-year review by the General Assembly in June 2000. Through the review process, ICSW helped to maintain the profile of important commitments made at the Summit, and the Copenhagen Declaration remained a principal focus for implementation.

In order to further engage in constructive dialogue with intergovernmental representatives to promote equitable and pro-poor policies, ICSW organizes a delegation of global advocates, particularly from developing country civil society organizations, to attend annual sessions of the Commission for Social Development. Given the potential impact of building political will for social reform at both the national and global levels, represented within the Commission, ICSW hosts an annual global civil society forum prior to its opening, at which the Division for Social Policy and Development of the United Nations Secretariat provides an introduction to the programme of the Commission. National delegates and leading civil society advocates elaborate on the themes of the Commission and brief a wide pool of civil society organizations. In 2001, ICSW took a prominent role in the Commission in preparation for the high-level meeting on financing for development. ICSW sought to influence the views of national Governments and the United Nations system to ensure that issues that ICSW had identified through its many regional and subregional meetings during the Copenhagen project were included in the documents and debates being discussed in the two forums. ICSW was represented at the NGO hearing hosted by the coordinating secretariat of the high-level meeting and produced a paper on taxation reform and its benefits for mobilizing domestic financial resources for development, as well as a proposal for an anti-poverty pact. ICSW also co-hosted a global civil society forum that served

as a briefing on the preparatory committee for the high-level meeting, and the thirty-ninth session of the Commission, and hosted three civil society lunchtime panels.

In 2002, ICSW's annual civil society forum served as a briefing on the fortieth session of the Commission, on the theme "Integration of social and economic policy", a theme that ICSW has consistently addressed over the past few years in many of our policy documents. The forum also considered follow-up to the Summit; the report of the Secretary-General on integration of social and economic policy; the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing; the report of the third mandate of the Special Rapporteur on disability; and preparation for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family.

In March 2002, an ICSW delegation attended the International Conference Financing For Development in Monterey, Mexico, where our former President made statements on debt cancellation and the shortcomings of the heavily indebted poor countries initiative that were included in one of the multi-stakeholder round-table summaries which became part of the official Conference documentation.

In 2003, the ICSW forum considered the theme for the Commission's forty-first session, "National and international cooperation for social development". ICSW also co-hosted a briefing at lunchtime on the opening day of the Commission, related to two major events on ageing. There have since been several regional meetings on follow-up to the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing.

In 2003, an ICSW delegate attended the forty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women, along with several ICSW partners, to create a more collective presence and forge new connections with women's rights activists from around the world to take these issues up in our regional and global advocacy campaigns.

Other activities in support of the Council and the United Nations

In continuing to promote national implementation of globally agreed social development policies and the realization of international commitments to crucial human development goals, we have found that implementation requires more widespread action. Importantly, this includes enhanced cooperation among civil society organizations within regions. Thus, ICSW initiated a three-year regional cooperation project in 2001, with the support of the United Kingdom Department for International Development, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and later the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland. The project specifically focuses on creating, enhancing or invigorating the interface between civil society and regional intergovernmental groupings.

We have continued to publish material on the themes of the World Summit for Social Development through a quarterly journal, *Social Development Review*, as well as on the Social Development Website, and our monthly newsletter *Global Cooperation* regularly features news on United Nations processes. We have also published a number of documents focused on United Nations processes. ICSW considers its consultative status with the Council to be a central organizing principle of its work. We hope to continue our contribution to the realization of crucial human development goals for the benefit of the millions of people who have been the focus of the numerous commitments made in global public policy deliberations within the United Nations.

2. International Federation of Hard of Hearing People

(Special consultative status granted in 1996)

The International Federation of Hard of Hearing People is an NGO that functions purely on a voluntary basis: the organization has no paid staff. In the period under review, there were changes on the board of the organization, resulting in adjustments that caused some difficulties. Nevertheless, IFHOH continued to work on behalf of hard-of-hearing people, with special emphasis on developing countries. There have been no changes to the structure and aims of the organization.

2000

IFHOH was involved in convening a meeting with WHO on a hearing awareness training programme for developing countries, held in Geneva on 17 and 18 February.

2001

IFHOH contributed to the drafting of WHO guidelines for hearing aids and services for developing countries. The guidelines set out minimum requirements and recommendations for affordable, appropriate, acceptable and available hearing aids and services.

2002

IFHOH convened an international conference on a hearing awareness training programme for developing countries in Ljubljana on 6 September, at which a WHO representative presented a lecture on guidelines for hearing aids and services for developing countries, and a consultant presented a paper on the development of primary ear and hearing care training resources for developing countries.

2003

An IFHOH representative participated at a WHO workshop held in Geneva on the provision of hearing aids and services for developing countries, presenting a paper on the role of NGOs in possible models for the provision of hearing aids and services for developing countries.

3. International HIV/AIDS Alliance

(Special consultative status granted in 2000)

The International HIV/AIDS Alliance is an international non-governmental organization that helps communities in developing countries to reduce the spread of HIV and to mitigate the impact of AIDS. Its purpose is to improve the coverage of effective community-focused HIV/AIDS programmes; to strengthen the leadership and capacity of civil society to respond to HIV/AIDS; and to improve the institutional, organizational and policy environment for community HIV/AIDS responses.

Organizational changes 2000-2003

Owing to rapid changes in the AIDS epidemic and the international AIDS funding and programming environment, the Alliance has been growing quickly since 2001, considerably increasing the number of its programmes, partner NGOs, the people it reaches through its support to local communities, and the number of donors and supporters contributing to its work. To meet the new challenges and following a strategic review/development of a new strategic framework, a number of organizational changes were made, including the creation of teams for technical support, policy, communications, monitoring, evaluation and operations research, and partnerships, and the expansion of the Finance and Administration Department.

A review of the strategic plan 2001-2006 in mid-2003 reaffirmed the Alliance's commitment to concentrate on community responses to HIV/AIDS, and its organizational development process. Given external challenges and changes, notably the launch of the presidential initiative for AIDS relief in the United States and the Global Fund on AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, it was agreed that the plan should be updated in 2004, for a period beginning in 2005. As a result, the Alliance adopted a revised version of its goals and outcomes and strives to ensure that all its programmes directly contribute to these.

Additional country offices were established in the Caribbean, China, Madagascar and Mozambique, which will be developed into affiliated organizations in the medium term.

Results and impact

Since its creation, the Alliance has provided technical support to thousands of community groups in over 40 countries. During the reporting period, it reached over three million people with services. In January 2000, there were 12 ongoing programmes in Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ecuador, India, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Zambia. In December 2003, there were 19 ongoing programmes in Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, the Caribbean, China, Ecuador, India, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, the Ukraine and Zambia.

Amount and sources of funding

The development of the Alliance's income has doubled, from $10,273 in 2000 to $20,318 in 2003.

Activities carried out in the reporting period

The Alliance has regularly participated in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, major conferences and other United Nations meetings. Alliance implementing partners also maintain a close collaboration with United Nations bodies, including funding and operational relationships with UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA and others. As a UNAIDS collaborative centre, the Alliance regularly sends observers to UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board meetings. It was also involved in the NGO consultation on the Global Strategy for HIV/AIDS. The participation of the Alliance in United Nations-related meetings is summarized below.

2000

National AIDS Control Organization of India and United Nations theme group partners: HIV/AIDS strategic planning retreat, Bangalore; Thirteenth International AIDS Conference, Durban, South Africa.

2001

Special session of the General Assembly on AIDS, including presentations, advocacy, support to partner delegations, participation in preparatory process; significant input into the International Partnership against AIDS in Africa; presentation of work on community mobilization to the Francophone Forum on HIV/AIDS by the Alliance's partner organization in Morocco (Association marocaine de solidarité et de développement) and participation in two working groups on cultural approaches to AIDS and an analysis of vulnerability; the Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance (Cambodian partner) was a member of the United Nations country team to facilitate United Nations agencies' review of their responses to HIV and to develop a strategic plan for the next five years; the National AIDS Foundation (Mongolian partner) acted as the chair of the sub-working group on the upcoming UNFPA country programme formulation.

2002

Special Session of the General Assembly on children, Fourteenth International AIDS Conference, Barcelona; World Summit on Social Development, Johannesburg; South African participation in a UNAIDS five-year evaluation stakeholder workshop, including interventions with working groups and the evaluation team on civil society involvement in UNAIDS and hosting a UNAIDS consultation meeting.

2003

Ongoing contribution to the Global Fund and the World Bank, globally and regionally; co-sponsored work with WHO to reinvigorate attention to focused prevention; meeting on strategic approaches to targeted HIV prevention, co-sponsored by WHO, UNAIDS and the International HIV/AIDS Alliance in October; collaboration with WHO, the International Treatment Access Coalition and others on community preparedness for/involvement in treatment access and voluntary counselling and testing; provision of valuable input into UNAIDS strategic development by working with other NGO Programme Coordinating Board delegates in drafting the recommendations on the future directions of UNAIDS for the Board's approval; participation in the interim steering committee of the ITAC and the WHO Global working groups on counselling and testing on HIV and tuberculosis.

Conclusion

The Alliance shares the UNAIDS goal of halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. It concurs with the UNAIDS mission to lead, strengthen and support an expanded response aimed at preventing the transmission of HIV, providing care and support, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV/AIDS and alleviating the impact of the epidemic. In order to do so, it successfully works in partnership with local, national and international

organizations, and aims to focus national and international attention to supporting communities in their fight against AIDS.

4. International Lactation Consultant Association

(Special consultative status granted in 1996)

The International Lactation Consultant Association (ILCA) is an NGO with consultative status to several United Nations bodies and other NGOs. Over the past few years, the number of ILCA representatives to these bodies and their scope of work have expanded. The ILCA mission is to advance the profession of lactation consulting worldwide through leadership, advocacy, professional development and research. Its vision is a worldwide network of lactation professionals. ILCA fully supports the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and subsequent relevant resolutions of the World Health Assembly. ILCA is in official relationship with UNICEF, the World Health Organization and CODEX Alimentarius.

United Nations meetings and conferences

Through its representatives to UNICEF, ILCA has been an active member of the Child's Rights and Health Caucuses, the Nutrition Working Group and the NGO Committee Working Group on HIV/AIDS. In Geneva, at the eighty-eighth ILO Conference, ILCA actively advocated for the maintenance of paid nursing breaks and extended mandatory maternity leave as promoted in the Maternity Protection Convention 2000. Since that time, ILCA has continued to promote the Convention with the dissemination of a maternity protection kit. Through our representatives, ILCA continues to work with the WHO technical officer assigned to infant feeding. ILCA participated in two of the WHO regional consultations that worked on the content of the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. ILCA now promotes the Strategy to its members, encouraging global implementation. Through its representatives, ILCA participated in the special session of the General Assembly on children and meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women, offering side events when maternal-infant health and welfare were on the agenda. ILCA has a clinical expert list available to Governments and United Nations bodies to provide lactation expertise in natural disasters and other crises that affect infant food security.

To promote optimal maternal and infant health, ILCA cooperates with other NGOs, including the United States Breastfeeding Committee; the Coalition to Improve Maternity Services; the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action; the United States Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations; and Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies. ILCA seeks to expand its activities even further as it finds qualified representatives. The demand for its expertise is growing with the realization that ILCA represents a profession with specific expertise in breastfeeding and lactation in both normal and challenging situations. ILCA welcomes and anticipates a continuing, fruitful collaboration with United Nations bodies concerned with infant and maternal health.

5. International Presentation Association Sisters of the Presentation

(Special consultative status granted in 2000)

Introduction

With main offices in New York and Brisbane, Australia, International Presentation Association Sisters of the Presentation (IPA) is an organization of 2,600 members living and working in 27 countries. Our mission statement is: "Flowing from our identity as Presentation women we channel our resources so that we can speak and act in partnership with others for global justice".

Meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies

With the NGO Committee on Social Development and its Subcommittee on the Eradication of Poverty, we prepared papers each year, as well as a research booklet, entitled "Best practices in poverty eradication case studies from the field", and co-sponsored NGO forums in preparation for the substantive sessions of the Council.

For the high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions following the International Conference on Financing for Development, we participated in all the NGO hearings and meetings and prepared statements. In 2002, in cooperation with the Permanent Missions of Grenada and Poland to the United Nations, we sponsored an event on the theme "Ethical dimensions of financing for development".

With the Non-Governmental Organizations Section, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, we submitted a project from Zambia on HIV/AIDS and received an honourable mention in the NGO/civil society forum report.

In addition:

(a) On the NGO Social Development Committee, our main representative served as Secretary from 2000 to 2004. Position papers were written, co-sponsored and published on the various themes for the Commission for Social Development, we organized a civil society consultation and NGO daily briefings, and made an oral statement during the 2003 session of the Commission. With the Subcommittee on the eradication of poverty, in addition to the study mentioned above we sponsored a side event on the theme "Girls and the eradication of poverty";

(b) With the UNICEF Working Group on the Girl Child, we provided materials on HIV/AIDS, girls and education, girls and human rights;

(c) With the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, we participated in all meetings of the Council's subsidiary bodies preparing for major themes, wrote statements and organized a side event in 2003 on the theme "Healing the wounds of violence";

(d) As a member of the NGO Committee on the United Nations International Decade of Indigenous Peoples, we worked on a study on capacity-building, sponsored side events and contributed to the work of the Permanent Forum on

Indigenous Issues, with briefings, side events, a formal reception and a welcome picnic for the participants.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies or specialized agencies

- With the Financing for Development Secretariat, we have worked since 2000 on the preparatory process for Monterrey, writing papers and participating in meetings, including high-level meetings of the Council.
- We have participated in every annual DPI/NGO conference, and many weekly briefings year-round. We have a networker, a newsletter, *Connections*, and a web site (www.ipa.ozehosting.com) through which information is shared with our membership.
- With UNDP, we have participated in the leadership series and other briefings.

Conference and Commission participation

We participated in the following meetings/processes:

2001

- Preparatory process for the International Conference on Financing for Development
- Special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS
- Preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly on children
- Preparatory process and the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

2002

- International Conference on Financing for Development
- Second World Assembly on Ageing
- Preparatory meeting for the World Summit on Sustainable Development
- World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa
- Special session of the General Assembly on children

2003

- Annual DPI/NGO Conference
- High-level dialogue on financing for development

During 2001-2003, we have had representation at meetings of the following bodies/processes:

- DPI annual conferences
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- Commission on Social Development

- Commission on Human Rights
- Commission on the Status of Women
- Commission on Sustainable Development
- Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

6. International Rural Housing Association

(Special consultative status granted in 1972)

The International Rural Housing Association is a non-profit, non-governmental organization in the field of rural housing, environmental sanitation and integrated rural development. The area of action of IRHA is international; regional rural housing associations have been created on all five continents, and in many countries national rural housing associations have been created as well. The sources of funding are membership fees and donations.

During the period under review, the International Rural Housing Association has transmitted technical information concerning rural housing and environmental sanitation by disseminating bulletins, pamphlets and documentation pertinent to the subjects considered by the United Nations.

2000

- The International Rural Housing Association established a close relationship with the Interamerican Network of Health in Housing Centre. The Network works in collaboration with WHO and PAHO. The goal of this approach was to coordinate plans for action together in the field of health in housing in the Latin America and Caribbean region.
- IRHA organized meetings with the Government of Venezuela to attain an agreement to promote the investigation and development of rural dwellings, according to the various bio- climatic and geographical regions.

2001

- IRHA signed an agreement with the Ministry of Health and Social Development and the Monagas regional government for investigation and capacitation of low-income rural communities in Monagas state; Venezuela.
- IRHA facilitated the preparation of the first draft of a policy on indigenous housing in Monagas state.
- IRHA continued a dialogue with the Government of Venezuela to prepare an agreement on rural housing.

2002

- Through community participation, an agreement was reached on the design of houses for indigenous ownership. Several courses and workshops were convened to empower and enhance the livelihood of the rural and indigenous community.

- A project on the theme "International registration of experience about habitat and rural housing" was begun. This project aims to advise rural communities and public and private organizations, concerning the latest technological advances and programmes in the area of habitat and rural housing.

2003

- IRHA held meetings with the Government to obtain national data about habitat and rural housing.
- IRHA coordinated the activities of the agreement signed with the Government and the Monagas regional government. Important changes were made concerning organization, participation and community development in the indigenous community of San José de Buja.
- Visits were made to remote indigenous communities, many of them bordering Colombia, Brazil and Guyana, in preparation for follow-up visits by national and international organizations.
- IRHA held a meeting with PAHO to explore the possibility of installation of a housing health centre in the Autonomous Service of Rural Housing. To promote this idea, a workshop was convened in Maracay, Venezuela, on the theme "The importance of rural housing for health and social development".

7. Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped

(Special consultative status granted in 2000)

The Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped is a non-governmental non-profit, non-political organization. Its mission is to improve the quality of life for people with special needs and enhance their dignity, independence and productivity. Its objectives are to provide full rehabilitation services to the physically disabled, including primary medical care, physical and psychosocial rehabilitation and vocational and physical education; provide social assistance to the disabled in need; promote and support the rights of the disabled; and become the most reliable rehabilitation foundation in the region. LWAH has been a member of CONGO since 2000, and officially represents Lebanese NGOs on the Regional Consultative Board of ESCWA. LWAH is a member of Rehabilitation International; the Arab Board of Childhood and Development; the National Commission for the Disabled; the national working team for a United Nations comprehensive and integral international convention on the protection and promotion of the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities; the Handi-Sports Lebanese Federation; the Lebanese "Childhood High Council"; the Lebanese NGO Forum; the National Mine Risk Education Steering Committee; and the National Mine Victims Assistance Steering Committee. LWAH has project partnerships and collaborative relationships with UNICEF, WHO, ESCWA, UNESCO, YMCA, KERPAPE — France, the World Rehabilitation Fund, Norwegian People's Aid, the American Lebanese Association, the American Task Force for Lebanon, Entente Sportive Handi-Paris, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, Saint Joseph University — Beirut, Balamand University — Beirut, and Kuwait Society for the Handicapped — MAKATON Center.

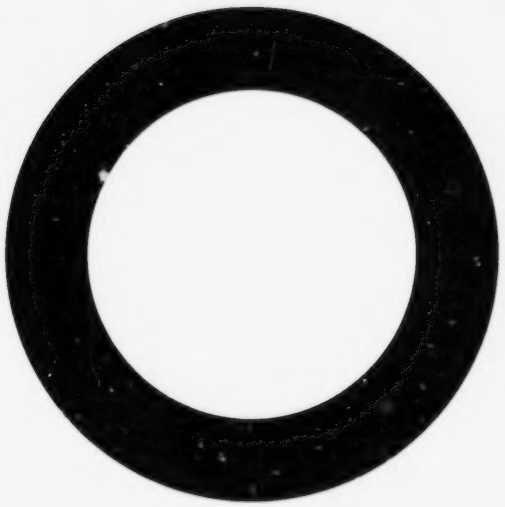
Financial resources

As a non-profit organization, LWAH resources are limited to the following: yearly membership fees; activities revenue; donations and contributions; special contracts with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education and the National Army of Lebanon; and projects shared with many humanitarian and international organizations.

Participation of LWAH in United Nations meetings and activities

At the local level: participated in a meeting on consolidation of cooperation between ESCWA and civil society organizations held in Beirut, in April 2001; implemented a mine action programme in collaboration with the UNICEF country office (2001 to present); implemented a vaccination campaign in the region of Bekaa, in collaboration with the UNICEF country office, April 2002; implemented an awareness and screening campaign for breast cancer in south Lebanon, in collaboration with the WHO country office, June 2002-July 2003; attended the fourth session of the Social Development Committee of ESCWA, held in Beirut in July 2002; hosted and co-organized two training courses on the rehabilitation of landmine injuries in collaboration with the UNICEF country office, held in south Lebanon in December 2002; attended a joint UNICEF/WHO workshop on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, held in Beirut in January 2003; participated in a workshop on the role of civil society in implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child, organized by the UNICEF country office in Beirut in March 2003; attended the twenty-second session of ESCWA in Beirut in April 2003; hosted and co-organized the celebration of the World Health Day in collaboration with the WHO country office in south Lebanon in April 2003; participated in regional Arab conference on development standards and the rights of people with disabilities, organized by ESCWA in Beirut in May 2003; participated in World Anti-Smoking Day 2003, organized by the WHO country office in Beirut in May 2003; attended a workshop on the status of children in Lebanon, organized by the UNICEF country office in Beirut in June 2003; participated in the first meeting of the Regional Consultative Board of ESCWA in Beirut in December 2003; hosted and co-organized a training course on the alleviation of psychological disorders among children through animated activities and play, in collaboration with the UNICEF country office, held in south Lebanon in December 2003; hosted and co-organized a training course on the impact of war on child psychology, in collaboration with the UNICEF country office, held in south Lebanon in December 2003.

At the international level: participated in the twenty-first General Assembly of CONGO, held in Vienna in November 2000; participated in a UNESCO expert meeting on information and communication technology for people with disabilities, held in Paris in May 2003; participated in the second session of the Ad Hoc Committee for the elaboration of a United Nations convention on the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, held in New York in June 2003; participated in the twenty-second General Assembly of CONGO held in Geneva in December 2003.



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1. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

(Special consultative status granted in 1983)

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences continues to promote the gathering and dissemination of information related to international issues in criminal justice and crime policy, and to educate its membership and the general public about emerging issues central to social policy and criminal justice. Over the past four years, the Academy has expanded its efforts in the international arena by focusing attention on cross-cultural concerns through its annual meeting and publications. As a membership organization with a diverse membership, the Academy is not in a position to implement policy in any direct fashion. Instead, the Academy seeks to influence policy and practices in criminal justice through education and information dissemination.

The Academy is a membership organization which fosters excellence in education and research in the field of criminal justice in institutions of higher education; encourages understanding and cooperation among those engaged in teaching and research in criminal justice; builds cooperation between criminal justice and related fields; provides forums (two academic journals, a newsletter and an annual meeting) for the exchange of information among persons involved in education and research in the criminal justice field; serves as a clearing house for the collection and dissemination of information; and fosters the highest ethical and personnel standards in criminal justice. The Academy has almost 3,000 members from over 25 countries. Further, the Academy has an active International Section, which is instrumental in promoting international participation at our meetings and educating our membership about international crime issues. Funding for the Academy comes solely from membership dues, sales of our journals and revenue from our annual meeting (held every March).

Participation in the work of the Council and the United Nations

The Academy has sent representatives to various meetings and events over the past four years. Most notably, one of its representatives has been active at Alliance of NGOs meetings in New York and participated in the NGO Conference in New York as our official representative in September 2002. Another representative, a past president of ACJS, attended a United Nations meeting in Courmayeur in 2002.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

As a membership organization, the Academy is not in a position to implement United Nations resolutions. The Academy, however, attempts to make its members aware of major policy positions taken by the United Nations (typically through its newsletter *ACJS Today*), and the Executive Board of the Academy has debated and passed resolutions in support of United Nations actions and positions in the past.

Other activities

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences has been active in promoting international and cross-cultural efforts as they relate to criminal justice research and education. The annual meeting of the Academy typically has panels devoted to international criminal justice issues. Over this four-year period, we have featured

over 70 panels specifically on international issues, with over 200 individual papers. This does not include the many papers and speakers who are included in panels and sessions not specifically identified as "international" in orientation. The International Section of ACJS hosts an international luncheon each year during our annual meeting. This event is used to engender further discussion of international issues and concerns, as well as allow the participants to become more familiar with their colleagues from around the world. The International Section of the Academy continued to distribute its publication *Teaching about Comparative/International Criminal Justice: A Resource Manual*. The Academy's newsletter *ACJS Today* continues to publish notices about international conferences and meetings (such as the World Congress of Criminology) dealing with criminal justice issues. Finally, the Academy is devoting increased attention to international issues and is looking to become more active in its NGO capacity and its international endeavours.

2. Earthjustice

(Special consultative status granted in 1991)

Earthjustice, formerly known as the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, is a non-profit, public interest, environmental law organization whose purpose is to provide advice concerning environmental laws, their content and their application on behalf of other non-profit organizations with an interest in protecting, preserving and enhancing the natural and human environment. Earthjustice provides legal representation for other organizations in United States courts and before international tribunals.

Participation in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations processes

Earthjustice representatives attended every session of the Commission on Human Rights during the reporting period, making numerous oral and written statements. Earthjustice's participation included working with United Nations officials and members of governmental and non-governmental delegations to promote human rights and the environment.

During the reporting period, Earthjustice attended several sessions of the Subcommission, as well as of the Social Forum of the Subcommission.

Earthjustice attended several meetings of ECE relating to the Aarhus Convention. Earthjustice made oral interventions at the Conference of Signatories in July 2000 and at the expert meetings on compliance in November 2000 and February 2001. Earthjustice participated in the first meeting of the parties to the Convention in Lucca, Italy, in October 2002, and also in the Working Group drafting a protocol on pollution release and transfer register in November 2002.

Earthjustice attended and made oral and written statements of meetings of preparatory committees; an expert seminar on remedies available to the victims of acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; and the World Conference against Racism.

Earthjustice participated in and made oral and written statements at the preparatory process for the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the

Summit itself, where it also circulated documents, organized events and met with delegations.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

During the reporting period, Earthjustice consulted with and presented research materials to the Commission's Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights, as well as the Special Rapporteur on the right to decent housing and the Special Rapporteur on indigenous people.

Earthjustice was invited to send an expert to a joint UNEP-Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expert meeting and seminar on human rights and the environment held in Geneva in January 2002. Earthjustice made a number of oral interventions.

During the reporting period, Earthjustice attended the sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and met with members and the Chair of the Committee.

Other relevant activities

Earthjustice representatives have met with government officials and other non-governmental organizations to promote the recommendations contained in the final report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on toxics concerning human rights and the environment. Earthjustice has disseminated numerous copies of the final report in all parts of the world and produced numerous publications relating to human rights and the environment.

Earthjustice representatives also worked closely with, and provided materials to, the secretariat of the Basel Convention, various UNEP programmes in Geneva, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva.

Earthjustice attended the fifth (December 1999) and sixth (December 2002) meetings of the Conference of Parties to the Basel Convention, where it provided documents and organized events for the delegations.

3. International Jurists Organization

(Special consultative status granted in 1999)

International Jurists Organization is an international non-governmental non-profit organization committed to global governance and human security. It works for the establishment and maintenance of international relations on the basis of law and justice and the establishment of international order based on principled justice among nations. IJO supports the Charter of the United Nations and assists the United Nations and its specialized agencies

For more than 15 years, IJO has been holding biennial conferences, seminars, lectures and workshops in different countries, bringing together lawyers, law professors, judiciary academicians, social activists and students. Since its

foundation in 1987, IJO, with a limited budget and a voluntary Board of Governors, has been continuously hosting events and publicising by writings to further the work of the United Nations. IJO has now expanded its presence in continents of Africa, Europe, and North, Central and Southern America. IJO has participated in various United Nations events and meetings. The IJO President has been accredited as a representative to the United Nations.

Activities during 1999-2002

1999

In its biennial conference, IJO joined World Jurist Association in organizing an international seminar on judiciary and human rights; independence of the judiciary; professional training of judges towards enforcement of the rights of the people; legal prevention and judicial control of corruption; and globalization and the judiciary. It was attended by chief justices, judges and lawyers of more than 20 countries, including Benin, China, Czech Republic, Fiji, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Mauritius, Nigeria, Norway, Seychelles and Zambia (14-17 February 1999, New Delhi, India).

To encourage interaction between NGOs of developed and developing countries, IJO invited a student intern from Finland to work on subjects related to crimes against humanity and the International Criminal Court. The intern travelled and met NGO representatives in India for eight weeks (June-August).

2000

IJO organized a lecture and discussion on the theme "New developments in international law and the United Nations", by the Secretary-General of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee. He spoke about the limitations of State sovereignty, the emergence of the rights of the people and individuals at the international level, and the process of international governance. IJO representatives participated in the NGO Millennium Forum held in New York prior to opening of the Millennium Summit in September. IJO representatives participated in an NGO meeting held in Geneva. In its biennial programme, IJO organized a meeting on the theme "Globalization and international law" at which the Italian Ambassador, a Chinese diplomat and a Tunisian diplomat spoke about the different dimensions of globalization affecting the working of the United Nations. (5 May, New Delhi).

2001

On the eve of opening of the General Assembly, the IJO delegation participated in the DPI/NGO Conference. In its ongoing programme on United Nations and global governance, IJO arranged a lecture and discussion on 7 December in New Delhi, which was attended by representatives of Japan, Cuba, China and Egypt.

2002

Celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of its foundation, IJO organized a meeting on 13 December, with a lecture on the theme "Globalization, governance and the rule of law".

IJO has decided to launch a web site, which will include the programme and reports of IJO, the text of special lectures and important articles and comments on: international organizations; the United Nations system; the International Criminal Court; and the International Court of Justice. The web site will be updated from time to time.

In addition to the above-mentioned activity, IJO local members in more than 35 countries are supporting United Nations programmes and contributing to press and academic publications, including papers that specifically address the work of the United Nations.

4. Liberty International

(Special consultative status granted in 1987)

Liberty International is a Bangladesh-based international organization for the promotion and protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms and world peace. It is a non-governmental, independent, non-political, non-racial and non-profit organization. It monitors human rights violations around the globe and seeks redress within its mandate. The activities of the organization are directed primarily towards the protection and practical application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Its activities include publication of its newsletter, conducting studies or enquiring into particular situations or subjects concerning human rights, publishing reports upon them and issuing press statements.

1999

The organization protested against human rights abuses in Iraq and called for immediate release of all persons being imprisoned for their non-violent opposition; published an article on peoples' right to peace and circulated it in favour of disarmament; disseminated copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic; published an article on human rights violations in Iraq; wrote to Swedish authorities, supporting the asylum application of Ibrahim, who left his country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for his political opinion; and issued a press statement against the use of chemical weapons, urging a total ban on the sale of chemicals technology and the dismantling of chemical-weapon plants, chemical warfare research institutes and the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles, under the supervision of the United Nations.

2000

The organization published an article on the erosion of human rights; disseminated copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Japan; and published a review on Human Rights Day.

2001

The organization appealed to Swedish authorities, supporting the asylum application of Paul Naha; expressed serious concern about the continued detention of National League for Democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi; expressed concern about the escalation of tensions between India and Pakistan, drawing the attention of the Prime Ministers of both countries to the Declaration of the Rights of Peoples to Peace and urging them to enter into a dialogue to eliminate tensions; issued a press statement expressing concern about the escalation of armed hostilities between the Sri Lankan Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, resulting in heavy loss of innocent civilian lives, appealing to both parties for an immediate halt in the fighting and to enter into a dialogue to establish permanent peace; disseminated copies of the Declaration on the Rights of Peoples to Peace in Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic; published articles on the ombudsman concept and on judicial reform; and condemned the killing of Palestinians by the Israeli security forces.

25 November: The organization published a review on "Justice".

2002

The organization expressed concern about the dangerous escalation of war in the Persian Gulf area, urging the parties to enter into a discussion in an international conference; and issued an article on the Palestine question, a report on deaths in police custody and jail in Bangladesh and the publication *Peace Has Eternity*, for worldwide circulation.

5. Several Sources Foundation

(Special consultative status granted in 1999)

The Several Sources Foundation is a non-profit, non-sectarian organization, founded in 1981 and headquartered in New Jersey, that serves needy women and children throughout the world. It has over 5,000 members throughout the United States who help to finance its worldwide activities. It is an active member in other educational and informational organizations which help to promote well-being of needy women and children. It has provided financial and material assistance to individuals and groups in the United States and a number of nations in the period 1999-2002. The Foundation's social and humanitarian services help to educate and bring hope and needed resources to the poor in areas it serves.

International projects

The Foundation provided a full tuition scholarship (including books) totalling $53,782 to Fairleigh Dickinson University in August-November 2002 for an international intern/student from Belarus.

In August 2000, the Foundation attended World Youth Day in Rome to reach out to young people from around the world and teach the value of abstinence. It distributed 20,000 CD-ROMs to help educate youth to make healthy life choices, focusing on abstinence, sexually transmitted diseases, teen pregnancy, drugs, alcohol, peer pressure and decision-making skills.

In 2002, in response to the special session of the General Assembly on children, the Foundation provided grants to AIDS orphans in Kenya through Mothers of Rural AIDS Orphans, which helps to find foster homes to the children and make provisions for their education by providing a small library and school supplies. Financial aid was also sent to begin a training programme on AIDS education. A grant was given to purchase a used car and 15 bicycles that are being used to distribute food in the bush country to help feed AIDS orphans. It also sponsored eight students for their secondary education in Kenya and helped sponsor an AIDS-awareness conference in Nairobi in 2002.

In 2002, the Foundation provided a grant to ease the plight of children in Ghana who break stones in quarries. This was done through Children in Need (Ghana). Some of this money provided books, toothpaste and toothbrushes. Goggles to protect the children's eyes were sent, along with gloves, which were specially designed to fit the children and protect their hands from injury as they hammered the stone. Shoes and backpacks were also donated by the Foundation's benefactors for the children. A donation was made to start a health-care centre for women and children at one of the stone quarries outside Accra. The Foundation sponsored two people from Ghana to attend the special session of the General Assembly on children held in May 2002 in New York, where the Foundation's efforts were discussed with those attending the session.

In January 2002, the Foundation approved a grant to assist in determining the possibility of mechanizing a quarry in Ghana and ending the reliance on child labour at that quarry.

The Foundation has continued to provide funding for Ireland Youth Defense to operate a hotline to help pregnant women.

United States projects

The Foundation operates a number of projects in the United States, including a homeless shelter in New Jersey; a telephone help-line for homeless pregnant women; a sponsorship programme for 80 inner-city families; a sports mentoring programme for inner-city children; an international web site; and an interactive curriculum to help teach youth the consequences of their life decisions.